

ENTS.

NEY SHOW,
PARK.
—
FOR 50,000.
—
AY. TO-DAY.
—
AMME.
—
HORN AND SADDLE
HORN.
—
LEATS ROYAL HINDCAP TROT.
—
1:2 HANDS PONY HIGH JUMP.

LARNERS.
ROYAL HANDICAP TROT.
WINNER AND HANDICAP AND BUSINESS TWOFOUR.
STALLIONS AND MARES
ADDLE HORSES
ADDLE PONIES
LARNERS HORSES
LARNERS PONIES
ATTLE-BULLS AND COWS
ING COMPETITIONS.
DIVIDED SKIRTS,
FF FENCES.
Prize, \$1. Post Entries, Free. For all
to never won a first or second prize on
18 Events.

ING COMPETITION.
FF FENCES.
Prize, \$1. Post Entries, Free. For all
to have never won a first or second prize on
18 Events.

HIGH JUMP.
 FOR BARNES HORSES.
 NE SHILLING.
 H. M. BAKER, Secretary.
 S. CIRCUS.
 ROOM.
 ON EARTH.
 CIRCUS BOOM.
 FRED PARK.
 Open One Hour Earlier.

ALL NEW ANIMALS,
ALL NEW AND COMFORTABLE SEATING.
DOLMA, INCLUDING LIZZIE,
LIZZIE.
the only live Hippopotamus in Australia, costing
4,000.
AND BENT IN THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.
N FROM 3 TO 5 O'CLOCK.
1; CHILDREN, 6d.
Hippopotamus and Lectures given by their Trained
FRIDAY AFTERNOON,
HALF-PRICE; RESERVED CHAIRS, 5s.
IT PALING'S.
Furnished Free.

PUMPING PICTURES.
CENTRAL RAILWAY STATION,
TO-NIGHT.

OF
AUSTRALIAN ROUGHRIDERS,
LASTY ROUGHIDERS,
CHAMPION LAMPORE,
TUNUS IS A STOCK-LAND.
AR PICTURES.
LOCATION -
LAND AND EVERY EVENING.
LAND 64. CHILDREN HALF-PRICE.
UND, MOORE PARK.
AND ENJOYING AT 4
TOWNS.
BUCKJUMPERS.
GRANDER EACH DAY.
MAGAZINE AFTERNOON.
AMPING CONTEST.
are Competing
2 3 AND WINNING CONTEST,
AUSTRALIAN STYLE.
ED THURDAY EVENING.
ED THE "SANTERS" CONTEST.
AND NEW ZEALAND ARE COMPETING.
WINNING, 64.
HAND ENGAGER
winning Santers, from 1's 1'clock.
ENTS AND KATHORP

JOCKEY CLUB.
 MEETING, 1911.
 DAY.
 APRIL 19th.
 1 P.M.
 MON.
 2.5 P.M.
 5.00 P.M.
 5.15 P.M.
 5.30 P.M.
 6.30 P.M.

C. H. CROPPER, manager

THIS GLOBE, Today (16).
A extraordinary happening.
ATTENTION! Do you know the Blue Starling Gun
King at Newmarket, is open a moment daily
NEW YORK, N. Y., April 15, 1916. The
to date novel, 1 1/4 quarter, no dep. 1, 182 1/2
WANTED, new Madden, Harper, and further
to date a new romance. Signer: Mrs. 3014 G. St.
SCIENCE TOUR, DANCE and Walk to be held in South
Hall, 341 G. St., New York, April 15, 8:15. The
Scientific Tour, Ltd., WATER PARK, are engaged
to give a tour of the park. Tel. 3021 Conn.

THE GLOBE, Tomorrow (17).
Would a Man Buy a Woman's Revolver?
It's Lovely Man that "Pinnapple" heard. *It tells*
a treat at the show.

POULTRY, DOGS, ETC.
FOR SALE, 25 pairs of Indian Runner Ducks, by
mail. **WANTED, Pure Bred** Pigeons, 1000
6 months, old, water, 2 1/2 lbs. **Wanted**
pigeons, 1000, 6 months, old, water, 2 1/2 lbs. **Wanted**
the main position at this year's Show.

a.news-page1298



AUSTRALIAN INDUSTRY

Remarkable Record of Progress.

THE AGE OF STEEL. RESOURCES OF NEW SOUTH WALES. GREAT FUTURE FOR LITHGOW.

This is an age of steel, and Australia is only just beginning to wake up to the possibilities that lie before her in this regard. In time to come this country will, without doubt, take rank as one of the great iron and steel producers of the world, for our resources in this respect have only just been tapped. As it is, each succeeding year sees us turning out more of the Australian article for our own use, and importing less, and it will not be long before the necessity for importation will be done away with altogether.

We are building many of our own locomotives now, and soon we shall be in a position to build them all, employing our own workmen, and keeping the money in the country. Contracts have also been let for the supply of steel rails, and here, again, we shall soon be in a position to supply all our own requirements. New South Wales is abundantly blessed with the raw material, and with the support that the industry is now receiving, there

its countless furnaces—a city of chimneys by day, and a city of fire by night—knows what the development of the Lithgow works means to Australia.

DEMAND FOR MORE LABOUR.

So busy are the iron and steel trades in New South Wales, today, trades that are either directly or indirectly connected with the Lithgow ironworks, that there is much more work to be done than there are workers to do it. And this furnishes but another illustration of the great leap ahead our manufacturing industries have taken of recent years. All over New South Wales—and the same thing applies largely to other States—there is a shortage of labour, and if our resources and industries are to be developed, labour must be obtained from somewhere. The wages are fixed, the hours of work are fixed, and the importation of labour cannot reduce them; the field of labour will be widened, that is all.

As a large employer put it, "The attitude of the men is beyond comprehension. For instance, they invariably demand only one apprentice to four men. They forget that they are bringing boys into the world themselves and preventing them from obtaining employment. They are averse to the importation of skilled labour, and their demands with regard to the re-

shortly, a big contract, extending over some years, having been let by the Wade Government. Most of the tackle for this has been made locally. The coke-ovens which Messrs. Hoskins are erecting are of a most modern type, and are well on towards completion. Altogether this enterprising firm employs about 1700 men in factories, iron mines, and lime quarries.

At Lithgow, too, is situated the Government small-arms factory. The machinery, imported from Hartford, U.S.A., is thoroughly up-to-date, and will require highly skilled mechanics—so much so, in fact, that it is declared that a number of expert men, used to great exactitude in mechanical work, will have to be imported by the Government. It is not thought that the factory will be in full swing before the end of the year.

"MADE IN AUSTRALIA."

It is not generally known that the Colonial Sugar Refining Company has a big engineering establishment employing about 300 men in Sydney. Here is made all the machinery for the company's mills in Australia and the islands.

We have only to think of the Clyde Engineering Works, employing some 1700 men, of Mort's Dock, with a somewhat similar employment list, of Pittroy Dock, where

known as commercial steel; it is a special steel for a special purpose. In many other respects, however, the building of our Navy in Australia will give a decided fillip to the iron and steel trades, helping to develop our resources, and providing employment for thousands of people.

THE IRON AND STEEL BOUNTY.

The Manufacturers' Encouragement Act, passed by the Commonwealth on December 14, 1906, should assist materially in firmly establishing the iron industry in Australia on a remunerative basis, both in the smelting of pig-iron and in the production of bar iron and steel from Australian ore. The Act provides for the payment of a bounty not exceeding £30,000 per annum on all pig-iron, puddled bar iron and steel, made from Australian ore and pig-iron respectively, on the following basis:

Description of Goods.	Rate of Bounty.	Total amount payable.	Date of expiry.
Pig iron made from Australian ore.	12s per ton.	£150,000.	June 30, 1914.
Puddled bar iron made from Australian pig iron.	12s per ton.		
Steel made from Australian pig iron.	12s per ton.		

The Act also provides for the payment of bounties on galvanised sheet or plate iron

AUSTRALIAN TOPS.

A BONUS-AIDED INDUSTRY.

Wool top-making is one of the industries that share in the benefits of the Bonus Act passed by the Commonwealth

THE manufacturing industry may be said to have had its beginning since federation. It is true that before the union there were many and important industries domiciled in our midst, but their scope was strictly confined. Beyond the borders of the home State they could not aspire to save in exceptional circumstances, to find for us the needs of the limited population around them coming under the sway of the Parliament whose laws they were bound to obey. Then came federation, and as part of the compact the local barriers between State and State were knocked down. This immensely widened the horizon for our manufacturing classes, and as it was accompanied with a certain measure of protection against the merchandise of overseas countries, the output of our factories has markedly increased in the new era. As to the political and broader economic significance of these changes it is not necessary to enter here. Suffice it to say that the period of factory expansion has been contemporaneous with closer industrial competition on the part of workers, which have raised wages, and a closer adhesion to the part of employers in allied industries, which has had the effect of advancing prices, and as the result of these two movements there has been an all-round increase in the cost of living. First of all workers, finding that their wages were not going as far under the new tariff as they used to, made a "bumped demand" for higher rates of pay. This was followed by their masters searching about for some means to re-compensate themselves, and finding the remedy in competition, and agreeing to take the increased cost of production out of the public by advancing prices. As to whether the community as a whole is any better off through these changes it is for the economists and publicists to say.

Some of the most striking figures of Australian manufacturing production may be given. It is of interest to note, for instance, that there were at the latest statistical date 294,405 hands employed in the factories of the Commonwealth. If each of these on the average represents merely one dependent, then over half a million out of the 4½ millions of people in Australia depend for their means of subsistence on manufacturing. These hands are employed in 13,197 factories, of which 4851 are situated in New South Wales. There is distributed each year over 21 millions sterling in wages, while the factories require raw material, much of it locally produced, to the value of 65 millions sterling, which, after the process of manufacture, has an added value of 42 millions sterling, so that the gross output of our factories exceeds 107 millions per annum. Another point of interest is the fact that the lands upon which the factories are erected, and the plant and machinery therein utilised, are valued at no less a sum than 27 millions sterling. So we find that not only is there the intrinsic equipment that the factories directly afford, but there is also a good deal of extrinsic employment by way of labour utilised in the erection of the factories, in the making of the machinery, and ultimately in the transport of the product. Thus it can be seen how important a part the manufacturing industry plays in our industrial organisation.

One, perhaps, not altogether anticipated effect of the sweeping away of the border tariffs has been to prejudice some States in favour of others. Tasmania and Western Australia, for instance, have lost ground as manufacturing centres; Victoria has fallen back a little in a proportionate way; while New South Wales, Queensland, and South Australia have gained. Expressed in another way, there is now a greater proportion of the work of the Commonwealth done in this State than there was prior to federation, and relatively less in the States above mentioned. The reason for this somewhat great change is not far to seek. It is the fact that in this State there was prior to federation, and relatively less in the States above mentioned. The reason for this somewhat great change is not far to seek. It is the fact that in this State there was prior to federation, and relatively less in the States above mentioned.

Australia produces from all sources—agricultural, pastoral, mining, etc.—over £174,500,000 yearly. New South Wales leads the States with £42,500,000. Victoria is next with £42,500,000. Then Queensland £25,500,000, South Australia £10,400,000, Western Australia £10,300,000, Tasmania £7,000,000.



MATERIALS USED
£65,193,240



VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURE
£42,216,493



FUEL USED
£2,227,505



SALARIES & WAGES PAID
£21,105,451

THE STORY OF AUSTRALIAN MANUFACTURE.

Is there no reason to doubt that before very many years have gone we shall be able to supply not only the needs of the mother State, but the whole of Australia. We have the material, and we have the workmen; the only thing that is necessary is an extension of the plant, with all up-to-date appliances, in order that we may be able to compete on equal terms with the labour troubles have diminished down good times can be counted on. From an engineering point of view, this is especially the case in New South Wales. Victoria has nothing like the same advantages. We have all the minerals here that are necessary. You cannot build up a nation unless you have something under the soil as well as above it. You cannot have a nation of pastoralists alone. You need all the trades when one looks round an ironmongery store and sees all the different trades there are in connection with iron and steel—many of which are not in operation here

nothing of Garden Island and Eveleigh workshops, to realise the importance of the iron and steel industry to us. There are many private firms, like those of R. L. Scrutton and Co., Chapman and Co., engaged in big engineering undertakings, and giving employment to hundreds of other workmen. The making of motors, bicycles, bedsteads—most of the bedsteads sold here are made in Sydney, and some of them are of exceptionally high-class finish—the making of lawnmowers, chaffcutters, and other agricultural machinery account for hundreds more. But many of these things are only put together here, the parts being imported from abroad. In time we shall make them all from our own raw material, fast iron. You cannot have a nation of pastoralists alone. You need all the trades when one looks round an ironmongery store and sees all the different trades there are in connection with iron and steel—many of which are not in operation here

or steel, on wire and wire-netting, and on iron or steel tubes or pipes. According to a report furnished by the Government geologist in 1905, the total quantity of ore available for exploitation in New South Wales is 53,000,000 tons, of which a large proportion consists of ores capable of yielding a high-grade metal. The deposits at Gleda, near Orange, are computed to contain no less than 30,000,000 tons.

The quantity of iron produced in Australia is but a very small proportion of the world's production, which in 1908 amounted to 48,180,000 tons (pig-iron). The leading position for magnitude of production is held by the United States, which in 1908 produced 13,936,018 tons, compared with Germany's 11,813,511 tons, and Great Britain's 8,280,840 tons. The position has undergone no material alteration.

A GREAT IRON-MAKING COUNTRY.

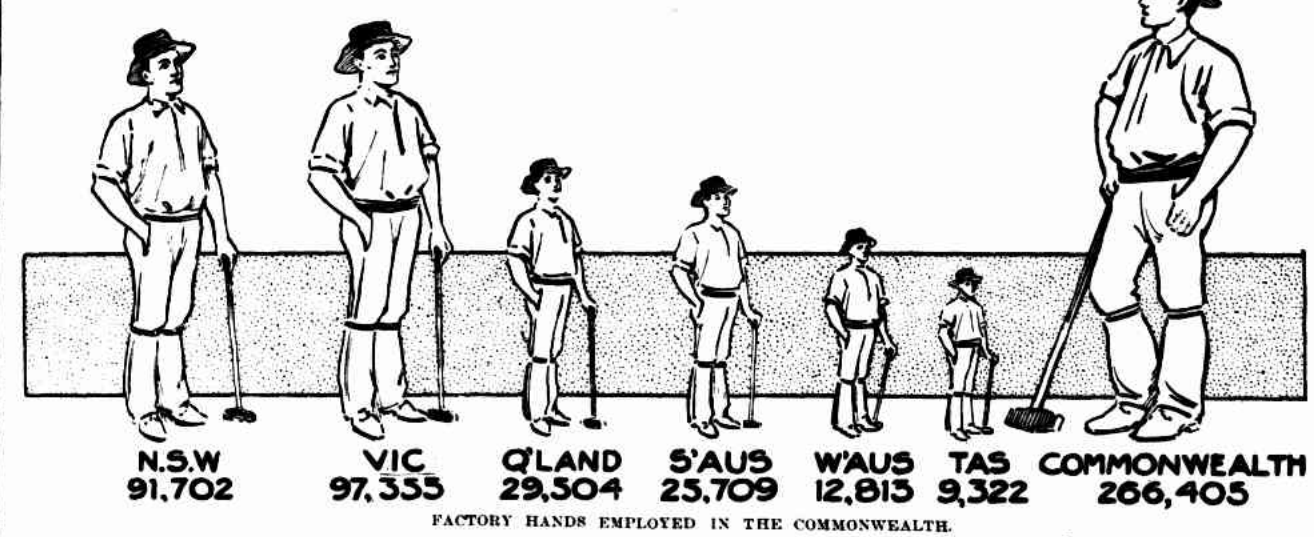
"During my first 10 trips around the world, I was told again and again that the Australian iron ores were not suitable for

Parliament in 1907. A sum not to exceed £50,000 was made available for the encouragement of the industry, the expenditure being spread over five years at the rate of 14d (decreasing to 1d) per lb. on tops exported. Encouraged by the bonus Messrs. F. W. Hughes, Ltd., of Botany, laid down the necessary plant, and in December last the first fruits of their industry were placed upon the London market. These Australian tops were favourably received. The Bradford wool correspondent of the "Herald" wrote:—"A fair quantity of iron tops have been consigned to London by Messrs. F. W. Hughes, Ltd., of Botany, for disposal at this end. I understand that already a good number of packs have been sold to Bradford spinners, and they are well spoken of. It is as yet too early to say what measure of success has attended them as regards price; but I hope no loss will be made upon them. The qualities, as could only be expected, are fine merinos, and I understand they are mostly of warp length. It is just possible that a little prejudice will have to be faced until the tops become known; but I don't see any reason why they should not command a ready sale at this end. Of course, they will have to compete with locally-combed tops, and the price question will be the fundamental one."

Tops are the clean wool carried through the first processes of manufacture to the stage when it becomes a long rope of wool, with each fibre combed parallel, and wound into balls ready for the next process—spinning. The wool is first scoured, then combed into tops, and afterwards spun into yarn. The industry requires capital, skilled workmen, and, according to the Bradford folk, it takes a generation to develop the industry. There are two systems of top-making—the Bradford and the Continental methods. Mr. Hughes adopted the Continental method, which is thus described:—"The wool is first sorted, then scoured, partially dried, oiled, and put on the carding machines, from which it emerges as a long, continuous ribbon, which is wound on to bobbins. It is next taken hold of by the gilling machines, which straighten out the fibre. The idea of combing wool for worsted spinning is that every fibre shall run parallel and not be crossed. From the gilling machines the ribbon of wool passes on to the combing machines, where the process is completed by turning out the wool as hanks or skeins."

During the debate in the Commonwealth Parliament on the proposal to include wool tops in the Bounties Bill it was stated that the Australian wool clip, valued at £28,000,000, cost about £30,000,000 to manufacture into the finished article, and gave employment to approximately one million people in the United Kingdom and foreign countries, while the employment in Australia in connection with the clip, outside the work done on the station, was infinitesimal.

At the end of 1908 it was estimated that the capital invested in manufacturing industries in Australia was £32,848,315, the money put into land and buildings alone being £25,887,011. In 1900 the value of the land and buildings was over £27,000,000.



FACTORY HANDS EMPLOYED IN THE COMMONWEALTH.

former customers have been obliged to go to all—one sees how slow our progress is. When one comes to look at the wonderful variety of glassware, bronze ware, and ironware, at the pots and pans and the thousand and one articles of everyday use, it would appear that we have practically done nothing to develop our metal industries, though we are so fortunately favoured by nature. There is plenty of wire-netting made in Australia, but not an ounce of the wire has been made here. We produce a small quantity of nails and horseshoes, but only a small quantity.

ACTIVITY AT LITHGOW.

At Lithgow, however, the Messrs. Hoskins are doing their best to establish the iron industry on a firm footing. This well-known firm has for years past confined its attention to contracts for waterworks, turning out all the necessary machinery and other requirements in that connection. The makers are gradually building up that industry, and it is destined to become an increasingly important one; New South Wales produces a very large supply. Bulkmaking will be in active operation at Lithgow.

chase Australian goods made by Australian hands with Australian machinery. So far as the iron trade is concerned, we are at the beginning of great things. We have the material, and the contract for a second-class cruiser and three more torpedo-boat destroyers, which is to be let to the Government dock at Cockatoo Island, must give a great impetus to the iron and steel trades. At this dock at present 850 men are employed; Mr. Cutler, the superintendent, says that there will soon be 3000 there, and that a great extension of plant and accommodation will be required. We are making some large vessels now, and all that will be necessary for us to import will be anchors, chains, and compasses. All the rest we can make ourselves. In the case of the warships, of course, we shall have to import the armour-plates. A special rolling plant for that purpose would probably run into £300,000.

making good iron and steel," remarked Mr. W. Sandford the other day, "but I demonstrated beyond doubt that the iron ores of Australia are suitable for the making of iron and steel of the highest qualities, and the blast furnace I erected at Lithgow turned out last year, according to published returns, 40,487 tons of pig-iron. I endorse Mr. Cutler's opinion that the Lithgow ironworks are capable of great expansion, and there is no reason why the plates for shipbuilding requirements should not be made here. At present there is not a ship's plate made in Australia. When we read that the imports of iron and steel goods of all sorts into Australia for the three years ended 1910 amounted to £31,578,770, and adding the value of valves and motors at half the declared value, we have imported since 1 demonstrated that our materials were suitable for conversion into finished iron and steel of the highest quality the enormous declared value of £32,972,000 worth of iron and steel. This does not include the value of new ships imported for trading in Australian waters, the value of which must amount to some millions of pounds during the past three years. Australia should be a great iron-making country."



FROM FARM AND ORCHARD.

DEVELOPMENT OF MANUFACTURES.

A RECORD OF PROGRESS.

The majority of the products of the farm require some process of manufacture before they become available for use either as food, as stimulants, or as articles of household use, and so their exhibition comes within the province of "Manufactures Day." Flour milling was the earliest manufacture established on the continent. There appears to have been brought out with the first fleet some iron mills for the grinding of wheat, but they did not prove satisfactory. Accordingly we find that in 1793 "a most capital mill, equal to grind as much corn as can be consumed here," was completed in Sydney. Again, we read in the records of 1796, being an extract from a letter from Governor Hunter to the Duke of Portland: "We are also erecting upon the high ground over Sydney a strong, substantial, and well-built windmill with a stone tower, which will last for two hundred years, and we are preparing materials for another such at Parramatta." The windmill at Sydney was capable of grinding a bushel of wheat in ten minutes. The manufacture of flour has not only grown to be one of the most widespread industries in the States, but it has brought in its train many consequential factories such as those of biscuits, oatmeal, and cornmeal. Another grain, barley, is used in malting, bringing in the breweries as purchasers of farm products. In quite a different sphere, in the making of the household broom, we find room for another farm product, namely, brown millet. The manufacture from which are attained some importance. In some kinds of pickles and sauces, the principal ingredients come from the farm, though the orchardist is responsible for the growth of others. One of the largest manufacturing industries of this State, and perhaps the largest of Queensland, is that of sugar, with the manufacture of spirit from its by-product, molasses, and of fertilisers from its refuse. Tobacco, too, should be included among the ultimate products of our farms, but we are

this kind in the metropolitan area the factory workers comprised 155 males and 193 females in 1909, four being boys under 16, and nineteen girls under that age. There was only one such factory in the country, and in it there was no female labour. With such a large proportion of women it is only to be expected that the average wage should be below that paid by wheaten flour mills, which in the year mentioned above was £113 a year. The cornflour and oatmeal factories give an average wage of £74 a year. In all the States there were 50 oatmeal and cornflour factories employing 1925 hands, and turning out commodities to the value of £693,470, of which £159,124 was added by the process of manufacture. An industry which depends largely on flour is that of the making of biscuits. Of the six factories in this State four are situated in the metropolitan area. The majority of the workers are women and girls—600 out of a total of 1154. The 21 factories in the Commonwealth employed 3025 hands in 1909, their earnings being £170,718.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

Closely allied with the sugar production is the distilling of spirits, the greater quantity of which comes from molasses. Brandy is produced from grapes, and the two groups are classed together for statistical purposes. The distilleries in the State in 1909 numbered only three, the largest being in the metropolis. The two in the country were very small concerns, employing only five hands between them, and paying £250 a year in wages. The distillery in the city employed 24 hands. Taken all through, the majority of the distilleries in the Commonwealth must be of a size similar to the two country distilleries in this State, because the 32 which were in existence in 1909 employed 233 hands, an average of between seven and eight each. In the year selected for comparison—1904—there was only one distillery in the State employing ten hands, who produced 334,670 gallons of proof spirit. The three distilleries produced in 1909 1,132,947 gallons, so that, while the producers have trebled both establishments and number of hands, the production has increased nine times. This would be disheartening to advocates of temperance were it not that the greater part of the product is used for commercial purposes, and not for drinking. The value of the spirits distilled in the Commonwealth in 1909 amounted to £236,006. This sum includes £118,422 added by the process of manufacture. It is somewhat difficult to obtain a comparison, but it may be mentioned that in 1907 the production of the Commonwealth, exclusive of New South Wales, was 983,745 gallons, of the value of £188,101. South Australia, which had the greatest number of distilleries, 19 in 1907, produced 55,367 gallons; and of other spirits than rum or whisky 241,235 gallons. Victoria was the greatest producer of whisky (281,000 gallons), and Queensland of rum (117,876 gallons).

More important than the distilleries are the wine-making establishments of this State, but unfortunately the statistics relating to this industry are very incomplete. The production in the last ten years shows great variations in all wine-producing States of the Commonwealth, though South Australia has been the most constant. Thus New South Wales in 1909-10 produced 868,479 gallons, of the value of £208,870. In 1906-7 the production was 1,140,000 gallons. Again, while the production of the Commonwealth in 1909-10 was £310,087 gallons, worth £4,965,577, six years earlier it was £199,109 gallons. The statistics do not even show that there is a tendency towards an increase in production.

THE BREWERIES.

In considering the breweries we must remember that a large proportion of their raw material is imported, though not nearly so large as in the pre-ederation days. The production of hops, largely Tasmanian, increased from 800 cwt. in 1901-2 to 11,241 cwt. in 1909-10. Malt produced in this State outside the breweries in 1909 was of the value of £462,925. In 10 years the breweries have decreased in number from 52 to 37, and the number of employees from 920 to 831. On the other hand the production of beer and ale shows a considerable increase from 13,410,800 gallons in 1900 to 16,154,360 gallons in 1909. It only shows that the movement towards concentration noticeable in other industries has been actively at work in the breweries. The Commonwealth, with 125 breweries, and with 5238 employees, produced £22,864,223 worth of beer, compared with

£22,506,858 worth in 1907, when there were 12 more breweries in existence.

TOBACCO CONCENTRATION.

Undoubtedly it is in the tobacco industry that the greatest concentration of manufacture has occurred. In the State the tobacco factories have decreased from 7 in 1900 to two in 1909. On the other hand, the cigar and cigarette factories have increased from 13 to 23. In the same period the number of employees has increased by one half, viz., from 849 to 1290. Women comprised 631 in the latter case—more than half the total. Tobacco manufactured from Australian leaf alone comes within the scope of this article, and this product of ours we find amounted to 847,680 lb. in 1909, somewhat less than the amount in 1900—875,234 lb. As in the case of wine, the amount fluctuates to a considerable extent. Thus in 1904 nearly half the leaf used was Australian grown, amounting to a million and a quarter pounds. In the Commonwealth there were in 1909 27 tobacco establishments, employing 3391 hands.

A little-known industry, but one in which some capital is employed, is considered in the manufacture of brooms, in which broom millet, locally grown, largely enters. There are 18 such factories in New South Wales, including three outside the metropolitan area. In the Commonwealth there are 48. These in the State employ 191 hands, making the Commonwealth total 712. The value of the plant is £13,244, which in 1909 produced goods of the value of £100,350.

JAMS AND PICKLES.

The seventeen pickle, sauce, and vinegar factories of New South Wales, last year employed 241 hands, of whom 128 were women and girls, and paid wages of the value of £13,216. The product was valued at £80,728, compared with £14,896 in 1901 from six establishments. Fruit-canning and the making of jam are not such large industries as one would think when we remember the complaints of fruitgrowers of the large amount of fruit which is perforce wasted, because it does not pay to market it in its raw condition. For the whole State the number of establishments is only 18, and of these 12 are in the metropolitan district. The factory

CHAMBER OF MANUFACTURES.



MR. A. WUNDERLICH, PRESIDENT.



MR. J. P. FRANKI, VICE-PRESIDENT.



MR. H. E. PRATTEN, VICE-PRESIDENT.



MR. H. SPARKS, SECRETARY.

noting the fact, the discussion of the social effect of such employment is beyond the sphere of this article.

LOCALLY-MADE FURNITURE.

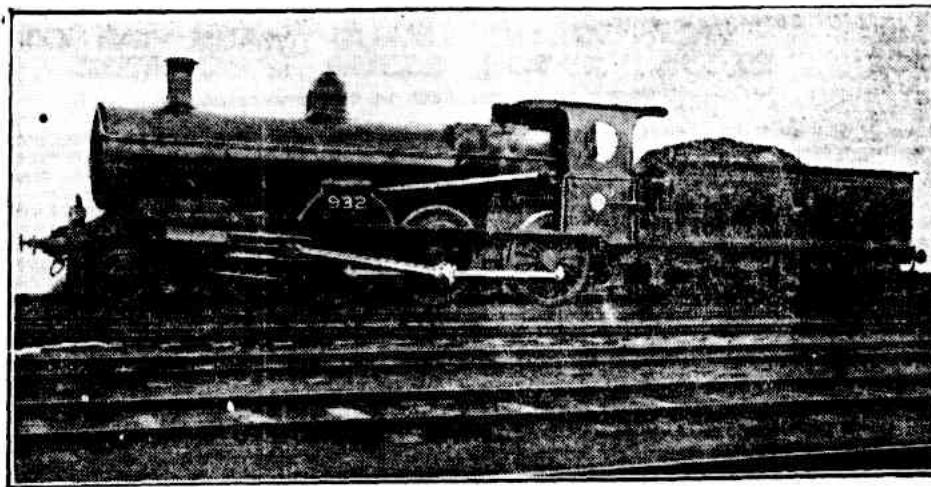
A HUGE INDUSTRY.

WHAT A CURIOS MAN SAW.

One of the largest industries in Australia is the manufacture of furniture. So elegant and finished are the articles turned out that nothing better can be imported. In Sydney alone the furniture manufacturing trade gives employment to more than a thousand hands. The man in the street does not realise the extent of the industry till he makes it his business to go through one of the big factories. The only time he is interested in furniture is when he wants to buy some for matrimonial or other reasons. Then he goes along to one of the large city retail houses and gets into the thick of it. He little knows about who made the furniture or

the reply was: "Well, an hour or an hour and a half, anyhow." Whereat the manager burst out laughing. "My dear sir," he remarked, "it will take you a day to go over our factory." The stranger paused. He could not credit that things were done on such a large scale. Besides, he had an appointment to dine with a lady, and the lady would have been more inclined to think that there was another lady in it, than to believe that he had spent the day inspecting a furniture factory. So the inspection was fixed for the next day, plus an invitation on this occasion to dine with the manager.

The next day the stranger set out to be educated. He was turned over by the busy manager to an assistant, who first of all took him to a large timber yard. This is one of the yards from which we get our timber. The assistant explained, "I suppose you are under contract?" the visitor questioned. "This is our own yard, sir," was the quiet reply. "What?" exclaimed the stranger, glancing round at the huge stacks of timber. "Do you mean to tell me that



STATE-MADE LOCOMOTIVE.

of the value of £2946. Dried and evaporated fruit and pulp should be made in greater quantities in view of the demand that exists. The latest statistics give its production at 24,720 lb., of the value of £2878. The statistics of the Commonwealth place in the one category jams, canning sauces and pickles. In 1909 the value of these articles made in Australia was £1,412,512, of which £512,550 was added by manufacture.

Of the industries mentioned it will be noticed that there are five into which women actively enter. They are the making of cornmeal and oatmeal, of biscuits, of tobacco, of jam, and of pickles; but, beyond

you make all this into furniture?" With a laugh the assistant told him that they used all there and more. In proof he took him to another yard, where, if anything, larger supplies were in hand. "In these two yards, sir," he explained, "which as you see cover several acres of ground, there are always a million feet of timber seasoning. That is our average. We dare not let our average fall below that." From the timber yard the pupil and his teacher passed on to the factory—a large, four-storied, square, brick building, surmounted by a colossal chimney, which alone cost £1000 to build. Arrived there they came upon an amazing scene of

OBJECTS OF THE CHAMBER.

ITS AIMS, OBJECTS, AND OFFICERS.

The Chamber of Manufactures, which was formed 16 years ago with less than 100 members, now embraces 705 manufacturers, and the membership roll is being constantly added to. Mr. A. Wunderlich is the president, Messrs. H. E. Pratten and J. P. Franki vice-presidents, C. Anderson treasurer, and H. Sparks secretary. The members of the council are Messrs. O. C. Beale, G. Bloxham, G. T. Clarke, Harold Daniell, Thomas Danks, C. F. Douthett, J. G. Farleigh, M. L. C. George, Dr. R. R. Hardman, T. J. Hittelman, E. P. Lichtner, C. E. H. J. Ludlow, C. A. L. Loney, S. F. Newland, J. Parry, J. Robertson, T. Ross, A. Turnbull, William Vickers, and W. T. Willington.

The aims and objects of the chamber are to foster and promote the development of the manufactures, products, industries, and commerce of New South Wales by acting as arbitrators in matters of industrial dispute, and the encouragement of manufacture. At the present time the chamber is in communication with authorities in Germany, with a view to starting paper mills in Sydney, and also with a large firm in Ohio, U.S.A., with regard to the manufacture of window glass.

Arrangements are now being made with a view to bringing out the necessary labour from England, and emigrants will be guaranteed employment if they arrive within a certain time, the chamber being backed up by the guarantee of the manufacturer requiring the labour.

One of the primary objects of the chamber is to cultivate good feeling between manufacturers, and to especially attend to the political and industrial matters affecting manufacturing interests. It is hoped that at no distant date the chamber will be in a position to erect a building that will become the headquarters of those connected with manufacturing

industries throughout the different States. Another of the aims of the chamber is mutual co-operation towards scientific efficiency. While there is a tendency to higher wages throughout Australia with increased comfort—conditions welcomed by the manufacturers—there are also many evidences of decreased efficiency on the part of employees.

The members urge that more attention should be given to technical education as the decrease in the number of apprentices and improvers must in the near future, unless counterbalanced, create a scarcity of skilled labour. Legislation is one of the many subjects which receive the constant attention of officers and members. All new measures affecting in any way the manufacturing industry are carefully scrutinised, and suggested amendments are laid before Ministers. Lectures are arranged for upon subjects of interest to manufacturers, such as technical education, sanitation, and hygiene in factories, and chemistry as applied to manufactures. A monthly journal is published, devoted to the business of the chamber, and the manufacturing industries of the State.

The great object and national aim of the chamber is to make Australia self-supporting, and to encourage Australian sentiment. Australian-made goods are greatly coming into favour, and the purchasing public is being educated by quality and by personal example to support its own people.

THE MAKING OF SHIPS.

POSSIBILITIES OF DEVELOPMENT.

GOOD THINGS ACCOMPLISHED.

Though it usually occurs that when steamship companies require fast-going vessels for the ocean trade, orders are placed for them in Great Britain, this does not prove in any way that local enterprise could not turn out vessels of the class required. What appears to have been in the



DOCKING FACILITIES.

mind of owners up to the present was that modern designs could be better secured in the old country than here. They admit that, once having the approved design, the details could be carried out by local manufacturers, perhaps equally as well. Now, therefore, that local enterprise is showing what it can do in modern shipbuilding there is a possibility that owners will look with a more favourable eye when they have important orders to place vessels which are to be engaged in the Australian trade. While the larger-sized vessels will still be made at home, there is good reason for believing that on the experience of the past few years vessels of coastal tonnage will be built locally.

The launching of H.M.S. *Warrego* at Cockatoo Island represented the partial completion of a feat in engineering skill and business ability. The work was done expeditiously and well. However, the Federal Government has placed with the State Government of New South Wales orders for the building of two more destroyers and one cruiser. The authorities of this dock are certain they will be able to make almost the same expedition in the construction of these vessels. They say "almost" the same for the reason that, in the case of the *Warrego*, the parts were made in Great Britain, and only had to be put together here; whereas in the building of the three new vessels the parts will have to be made locally, and everything designed on the spot. Mr. Cutler has already declared that his appliances are sufficient at Cockatoo to build a dreadnought. Probably if his hopes are realised in respect to the construction of these three new vessels, Cockatoo Island will become the centre of a still greater shipbuilding industry in the future, inasmuch as, according to Admiral Henderson's report, a fleet capable to afford reasonable protection to the Commonwealth will require 12 vessels as the nucleus of a fighting unit in the first line of defence.

One of the first iron ships built in Port Jackson was the *Leichhardt*, which was constructed in 1865 at the A.S.N. Works, Pyrmont. Mott's Dock and Engineering Company followed by building the *Governor Blackall*, a vessel of 487 tons. This was in 1871. Among other vessels which this firm built might be mentioned the *first*

Captain Cook, which was a wooden steamer, the present Captain Cook a steel steamer, and the *Ajax*, a Newcastle pilot boat (an iron steamer). In later years it added distinction to its list of vessels by including in its output the *Warrigal*, a steamship constructed for the Port Jackson and Manly S.S. Company, Limited. These were the *Kuring-gai*, *Bumarrilla*, *Burra-Burra*, and *Belahera*. Other iron vessels have been built in Sydney, including the *Alice*, a steamer of 352 tons, and the *Nerong*, 219 tons, and the *Moss*, 145 tons. In respect to the last mentioned vessel, she was only put together here, the pieces being sent out from a forest in British Columbia. An iron steamer for the Admiralty, was wholly constructed locally.

The fleet of the Sydney Harbour Limited, has practically all been built at the vicinity of Balmain. These vessels, however, are not of iron, and in tonnage capacity are considerably less than the *Thames* *Leichhardt*. Small craft, including also some vessels of the tonnage have been built outside of Sydney, at Jervis Bay, Manning River, Broken Bay, and other places. But taking the metropolitan area alone, docks and slips afford employment to about 700 hands, and in ship and boat building and repairing work 1200 are employed. At the present time there is a scarcity of local workers. One reason for this is that the *Alice* and *Company's* steamer *Leichhardt* has absorbed a number of competent workmen who are engaged putting what is practically a new bottom in her. Officials of Government departments have had occasion to note the scarcity of labour for the reason that work requiring expedition has had to be postponed or delayed by the contractors. Joiners, too, are not in full supply, but from the workmen's point of view everything is in a healthy condition. Wages are considerably higher than in other manufacturing centres, and their hours of employment are regulated in a way that appears to be giving satisfaction.

Morts, Woolwich, Sutherland, and Tilly's docks are all fully employed. Boat docks, such as Jubilee, Rountree, Ward's, and Atlas are seldom out of commission. The work it does in the shipbuilding line, it has docking facilities that bear favourable comparison to any other port of the world.

not yet manufacturing, and probably never shall manufacture from our own growth, the whole of what we consume. The amount varies for the different States, but for the whole Commonwealth it amounts to about one-quarter. Wine and brandy also claim their place.

FLOUR MILLING.

Taking the year 1900, that immediately before federation as a convenient starting point, we may trace the progress of the different manufactures up to 1909, the latest for which returns are available. While the flour mills of the State have decreased from 841 to 860, there has been a concentration of plants, and probably in this manner some economy of production has been brought about, though added cost of producing material has taken away from the benefit so gained. With the growth of the State it is only natural there should be an increase. In 1900 8,345,003 bushels of wheat were used to produce 170,423 tons of flour. In 1909, 10,466,329 bushels to produce 207,321. There were in the latter year nine mills in the metropolitan district, with 216 workers, and when these are compared with the figures given for the whole State it will be seen that in point of locality flour milling is by no means a centralised industry. In the Commonwealth the number of mills in 1900 was 231, the salaries and wages paid amounted to £294,539, and the value of the plant was £284,721. The total production was 608,088 tons, of the value of £7,822,137, which included a sum of £1,108,503, being the value added by the process of manufacture.

From two other grains—maize and oats—are manufactured two flours, which, while not entering so extensively in our diet as wheaten flour, supply it with a much-needed variety. They are cornmeal or meal, and the many varieties of oatmeal. For statistical purposes they are considered to form the one industry. In considering their figures, the striking feature at once noticed is the large amount of female labour employed, so different from the case of wheaten flour, in which among the factory workers proper there is not a single woman. On the other hand, in the cornmeal and oatmeal factories women fill considerably more than half the places in the factory. In the thirteen factories of

LITHGOW BLAST FURNACE.

workers numbered 372 men in 1909, and 352 women, and the total employees 820. Of this last total the five factories or cutting works in the country employed 64. Curiously enough, the number of men and women employed was equal—32 each.

Jams and preserves manufactured weighed 23,415,900 lb., and were valued at £229,054. In 1901 the value of jam and canned fruits produced by 11 factories was £229,113. Canned peel weighed 330,018 lb.

More important than the distilleries are the wine-making establishments of this State, but unfortunately the statistics relating to this industry are very incomplete. The production in the last ten years shows great variations in all wine-producing States of the Commonwealth, though South Australia has been the most constant. Thus New South Wales in 1909-10 produced 868,479 gallons, of the value of £208,870. In 1906-7 the production was 1,140,000 gallons. Again, while the production of the Commonwealth in 1909-10 was £310,087 gallons, worth £4,965,577, six years earlier it was £199,109 gallons. The statistics do not even show that there is a tendency towards an increase in production.

In considering the breweries we must remember that a large proportion of their raw material is imported, though not nearly so large as in the pre-ederation days. The production of hops, largely Tasmanian, increased from 800 cwt. in 1901-2 to 11,241 cwt. in 1909-10. Malt produced in this State outside the breweries in 1909 was of the value of £462,925. In 10 years the breweries have decreased in number from 52 to 37, and the number of employees from 920 to 831. On the other hand the production of beer and ale shows a considerable increase from 13,410,800 gallons in 1900 to 16,154,360 gallons in 1909. It only shows that the movement towards concentration noticeable in other industries has been actively at work in the breweries. The Commonwealth, with 125 breweries, and with 5238 employees, produced £22,864,223 worth of beer, compared with

RECORD OF SUGAR.

A LONG-ESTABLISHED INDUSTRY.

PRODUCTION APPROACHING CONSUMPTION.

Though not so long established in the colony as flour-milling, the refining of sugar in Sydney from raw sugar brought from abroad goes back at least to the early forties of the last century. We find that in August, 1840, the Australasian Sugar Company invited applications for the position of "Superintendent of Works about to be erected," and the gentleman who was appointed, Mr. John Williams, tendered to superintend the erection at a fee of 200 guineas. The correspondence of the superintendent shows that the future director of the company was Mr. Knox Child. The buildings were erected at Canterbury, near Cook's River, where part of them remain. In those days men had to be bound by agreement to work so far from the city for any length of time, and in one of the letters of the superintendent to the directors we find a bitter complaint of the workmen neglecting their duty owing to their getting too much intoxicating liquor," and the letter proceeds, "And as I am informed that they get it on the ground I would most respectfully beg leave that it may be discontinued if it is in the power of the directors to do so." Unfortunately the correspondence ends with the completion of the building, and we do not know from this or what success attended the efforts of the company. The first crushing of sugar for commercial use is said to have taken place in New South Wales about 1850 on the plantation of Mr. Thomas Scott; the planting out of cane was not, however, taken up by the settlers, notwithstanding Mr. Scott's earnest advocacy of the industry, until 1862, when a small growth resulted in the establishment of a mill in Queensland. The Commonwealth Year Book notes that the appliances were rude, but the result was satisfactory. Since then the industry has made enormous progress, and the up-to-date appliances are everywhere the rule.

PRODUCTS OF TWO STATES.

As far as plant and output are concerned the sugar mills and sugar refineries run the floor mills of the Commonwealth very closely. This State, of course, is not to be compared with Queensland in the matter of the mills, there being four here as against 46 in the northern State. The former employed in 1909 446 hands, and the total for the two States was 4377, the mills paying an average wage of between £30 and £270 a season. It is to be remembered that the season includes only part of the year, not the whole twelve months; and that wages at other work are earned by the employees, none of whom are women. In the remaining months the mills of this State produced 308,700 cwt. of sugar in 1909, and 1,100,000 gallons of molasses. For 1909 the returns were 290,000 cwt. and 1,072,400 gallons respectively. The lessened quantity denotes the decrease in area of the sugarcane. The production for the Commonwealth in 1901 was 2,807,540 cwt. of sugar, and 4,980,861 gallons of molasses, compared with 2,067,880 cwt. and 3,808,065 gallons in 1909. The value given by manufacture in the latter year was £735,220, and the total value was £1,658,170. Of the sugar refineries in the Commonwealth

only one is in this State; and judging by the increase in the number of employees and in the output the production is steadily increasing. In the year before federation there were 510 men in its employ; in 1909 the number had advanced to 555, an increase of 9 per cent. The increase in output was much greater, almost 70 per cent. from 1,128,390 cwt. to 1,848,180 cwt. In 1909 the Commonwealth production of refined sugar was of the value of £3,219,219, of which £504,800 had been added by the process of refining.

The five refineries of the Commonwealth producing this value of sugar employed 1470 hands in the year named, their wages aggregating £155,092. In comparing the value of the plant it will be seen how much more extensive is the refinery in this State than any of the others. The value of its plant is £428,478, which is almost half the total of the whole five—£890,793.

EFFECT OF THE BOUNTY.

The industry, it will be remembered, is encouraged to employ wholly white labour by a bounty on sugarcane equal to £3 a ton of manufactured sugar, and the intentions of Parliament have so far succeeded that in both the cane-growing States at least 93 per cent. of the farms in the canefields employ white labour, as against nearly 61 per cent. in Queensland in 1902 and 80.7 per cent. in New South Wales in the same year. But more telling is the actual reduction of black labour. In the northern State, while white labour increased from 1921 in 1902 to 4630 in 1910, the number of kanakas employed decreased from 975 to 320. The figures for this State are not so telling owing to the number employed being much smaller. The whites between the year named increased from 1005 to 1078, and the blacks employed decreased from 115 to 80. One fact brought by the statistics consulted, and we have seen no reason advanced for it, is that, whereas the decline of black labour in Queensland has been constant, it has not been so in New South Wales. From 1902 to 1904 the proportion of farms employing black labour in this State rose from 10.3 per cent. of the total sugarcane farms to 14.5 per cent. in 1905. Next year there was a drop to 8 per cent. In 1906 the proportion had increased to 12.2 per cent. since when it steadily decreased to 7 per cent. in 1910.

One fact often lost sight of is that sugar produced in the Commonwealth contributes no mean sum for a single industry to the public revenue. The main object of the bounty of £4 a ton is to provide the bounty paid to white-grown sugar. The bounty, with the expense (£6031) of distillation

burning it, was estimated to amount for the season just closing (1910-11) £570,133, and as the net excise collected amounted to £476,558, the amount added to revenue was £97,425, which is the smallest gain in any year since the imposition of the bounty. The largest amount paid in bounty was £584,022 in 1907-08, when the net excise collected was £741,628, and the amount added to revenue £157,206. The greatest amount added to revenue was £381,370 in 1905-06. But, notwithstanding the encouragement given by the bounty, the area under cane in New South Wales has decreased, and continues to decrease. In 1902 the area under cane was 24,051 acres; in 1910 it had dwindled to 13,304 acres. Distilling has supplanted the growing of sugarcane.

APPROACHING SELF-SUFFICIENCY.

The production of sugar for the season just concluded is estimated at 224,000 tons, just about equal to the consumption, so

AUSTRALIA'S MINERAL WEALTH.

FOUNDATION OF MANY INDUSTRIES.

In the fifties Australia loomed large in the world, owing to the unearthing of its marvellous gold deposits, and, although the same element of picturesqueness does not surround the exploitation of the earth for other metals and minerals not metalliferous, it will be readily recognised that the fringe of country so far developed is of exceptional richness. Gold naturally heads the list of earth treasures yielded to miners, but it necessarily fluctuates in quantity won. The Commonwealth yield for 1908 was valued at £13,046,814. Coal, too, which ranks second in production, fell away in 1910 very badly, owing

New South Wales, which affords a fair index of the general development.

Copper is found and worked to advantage in every one of the States, Queensland and leading the way, with Tasmania second, and New South Wales a good third. Altogether the value of the copper from Mount Morgan, Herberton, Mount Perry (Queensland), Cobarr, Nymagoe (N.S.W.), Kapunda, Burras, Wallaroo (S.A.), Mount Barren (Western Australia), Mount Lyell, Mount Read, and Mount Murchison (Tasmania) was valued at £2,412,985 at the end of 1908. Tin is found pure in ruby form, and in ore, and is another fluctuating production. The value of the 1908 output was £1,094,134.

Pigiron is chiefly made in New South Wales from scrap iron, but ores are being worked, and the increase in the mother State in value of the product has been remarkable. At the close of 1908 the iron

granite, slate, limestone, and marble are in constant use throughout the country. In some of the States all these minerals are found, and in ever-increasing proportions are mined to assist in man's development of the higher civilisation.

Coke is chiefly the product of New South Wales, where mountain and South Coast ovens have been installed to turn out the useful product. Kerosene shale is also being profitably worked, although not to the extent that it could be. At the close of 1908 New South Wales was the only shale-producing State, when £20,067 worth was secured. The next year showed a drop in value of £2450, but the probability point to further expansion of the industry in the future. Vested interests at present hold the oil markets of the world, but Nature speaks in her own good time, and Australia will in due course yield her rich shale to supply the deficiency that

surpassing else and lustre will be unceremoniously started the world. The diamond production in New South Wales alone was valued at £2181 at the end of 1908.

Australian opal is, however, the most widely and favourably known Australian gem. Fire, black, and ordinary opals are mined in New South Wales, at White Cliffs and Wallangulla, and Queensland is exceptionally rich in its possession of the gem stone from Kyra to Cammilla. Victoria also furnishes an attractive opal. Rubies, sapphires, topazes, garnets, and emeralds are amongst the valuable gems frequently found in Australia, especially in the country where grain tin has been discovered. Since 1850 the total value of opal marketed in Australia to the end of 1908 was estimated at £1,109,800, and it has increased substantially since. Queensland sapphires, valued at £117,477, have also been found. Altogether, it may be said that we are quite on the threshold of developmental work amongst the gems of Australia.

TWENTY YEARS AHEAD.

Had anyone on federation day set out to predict the probable progress of the Commonwealth during the first ten years of its existence he would in all probability have fallen far short of actuality. He would have been an optimist indeed to have dreamt that the value of the Commonwealth's production would have increased during that period from £112,272,000 to £174,260,000, that the added value given to the raw materials dealt with by our manufacturers would have increased from £22,906,000 to £42,216,000, yet these in fact have proved to have been the case. If during the next two decades, a period which many among us will live to see, progress is made at the same rate, only allowing for no exceptional growth due to an accelerated influx of immigrants, we shall have a total production of over 300 millions sterling; while our factories will add some 50 millions to the value of the raw materials they handle. Of course, much depends on population. If the population increases no more rapidly than it is at present, then in 1930 we shall have about six millions of people, but if we go ahead at the same rate as did the United States during the corresponding years of their history, then the next two decades will see our population doubled. Double the population means doubling the possibility of enterprise for our manufacturers and other employers of labour.

THE HOUSE WE LIVE IN.

HOW IT IS BUILT.

Practically everything that is used in putting up the finest buildings to be found in Sydney can be produced in Australia. Few buildings certainly are Australian-made from foundation to ceiling, but that is not because the materials are not available. In most of our big buildings the main items are Australian, and they are used in preference to any other. The principal Australian materials used, however, would be equal to anything you could import. The foundations could be laid with the finest Australian bricks and concrete; the walls could be built of Australian granite, than which there is none finer in the world, or of Australian bricks, the roof could be constructed of Australian tiles and galvanised iron, and Australian timber could be used for floors, doors, etc. The most beautiful coloured marble could also be employed in imparting an elaborate finish to the walls or floors. Strange to say, the timber would be relatively one of the most costly materials used. We have any amount of hardwood, but in the lighter woods for joinery work cedar is about the only wood that could be supplied. In the timber work nails would form a fairly big item. These are now manufactured in Australia to a fairly large extent, and there are four factories in New South Wales alone. One period from £112,272,000 to £174,260,000, that the added value given to the raw materials dealt with by our manufacturers would have increased from £22,906,000 to £42,216,000, yet these in fact have proved to have been the case. If during the next two decades, a period which many among us will live to see, progress is made at the same rate, only allowing for no exceptional growth due to an accelerated influx of immigrants, we shall have a total production of over 300 millions sterling; while our factories will add some 50 millions to the value of the raw materials they handle. Of course, much depends on population. If the population increases no more rapidly than it is at present, then in 1930 we shall have about six millions of people, but if we go ahead at the same rate as did the United States during the corresponding years of their history, then the next two decades will see our population doubled. Double the population means doubling the possibility of enterprise for our manufacturers and other employers of labour.

VALUE OF MACHINERY ETC



that the imports should be lower than those of 1907-08.

To this period of self-sufficiency as regards sugar, the Commonwealth has steadily approached since the effect of federation was first manifest. There have been variations, as in the comparison between 1907-08 and 1909-10. In the former year only 4781 tons were imported, and in the latter 78,967, but these will tend to become less irregular, though probably even in our most productive years there will be a small quantity imported, as for instance in the present season, when brewers are taking small shipments of the Mauritius product.

to a disastrous strike, from which the great coal-producing centre of Newcastle, in New South Wales, has not yet recovered. Still, coal stands as one of the greatest productions of the Commonwealth. The mother State yields the most, but Victoria, Queensland, Western Australia, and Tasmania are developing their coalfields in ever-increasing proportions. Altogether the coal mined in 1908 was worth £3,762,914, and the next year saw an improvement.

Silver, silver-lead bullion and ore, and zinc were valued at the end of 1908 at £4,500,000. The output increased slightly during the next two years from

the smelted was valued at £101,051, but at least come when oil-fuel becomes more generally used. The alumina production alone was nearly of that value, being £100,357. Iron oxide also shows an increase of £9086 over that of the end of 1908.

On every hand it is admitted that the iron deposits, throughout the world, and it was quite to be expected that the holders of South African diamond-producing areas would play to harden steel.

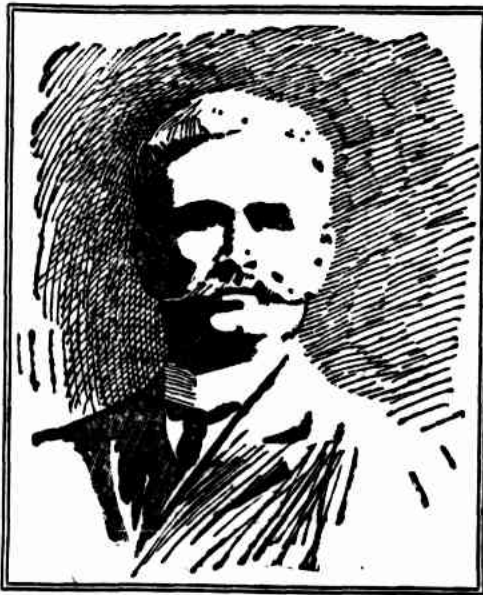
The most valuable minerals not metals are, and include coke, kerosene shale, graphite, asbestos, diatomaceous earth, clays, and ochres; in building material the sand, stone is of high quality, and the trachyte,

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VALUE OF LAND & BUILDINGS USED AS FACTORIES



What is Best



for the Constitution?

THORNE'S
WHISKY!

Made in Australia.

IT is good to be alive in this year of 1911, and feel the throb of true patriotic sentiment about things Australian, and look back the long, dark road of discouragement and laugh at the dangers passed. We have at last won through to a sober sense of the duty and privilege possessed by every one of us alike—that of helping on this dear land in which we live. Our own share in the Australian awakening is from the producer's point of view. We manufacture

VICARS' TWEEDS
AND WORSTEDS,

and we are proud to say, "because they're Australian, they're better." No earnest endeavour, either in the way of work or the expenditure of capital, has been wanting on our side to produce cloth that Australians could be proud of. We have, from the first small beginning, set our faces against the admixture of cotton with the wool, and the very purity of our materials has so appealed to the public that we have been accorded a very considerable share of their patronage. And we are glad to thank, not only our Customers, but our Work-people, who, under the humane conditions of Australian labour, have helped to build up this important industry.

What does the future portend? We have no fear whatever of the future; there will be an increasing number of patriotic men, who will demand and see that they obtain Australian goods, because they are Australian. The bogus "London" trade-mark will disappear, and the brands of genuine Australian manufacture will be in request. The time has arrived—the hour has struck! We are a nation! May God bless Australia!

JOHN VICARS & CO.,
WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS,
Marrickville.

WHAT WE MAKE.

The factories of Australia produce over £107,000,000 worth of goods yearly. This is the output through factories alone of a country containing not more than four and a half million people. In the seventies this State's products were worth £15,300,000 a year. At that time Victoria was the premier producing colony, her figures being £19,200,000. In 1881, however, New South Wales took the lead, her figures being £22,700,000. Victoria produced £22,700,000. Since that time the position has not been changed. N.S.W. has developed since

1871 at the ratio of 3.6 as compared with Victoria's 2.1. Queensland in 1871 produced wealth to the extent of £3,300,000. Her progress has been in the ratio of 6.5. Western Australia—the "Golden West"—ran up her figures of production at a rapid rate on the opening of the goldfields. In 1871 the value of the products of that State were no more than £2,700,000. In 1891 they were to the value of £1,800,000. Then came the phenomenal production of gold, and in the next decade Western Australia stood with (in 1901) a production of £12,500,000 and in 1908 £14,300,000, the ratio being 21.2. Tasmania's output rose from £2,000,000 in 1871.



MALE FACTORY HANDS
196,226



FEMALE FACTORY HANDS
70,179

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MATERIAL EMPLOYMENT, ETC.
Australia used in her factories in 1908 £107,000,000 worth of goods £65,000,000 worth of raw material and £2,300,000 worth of fuel. The people working in the factories were paid over £21,000,000.

The total value of land, buildings, plant, and machinery, according to statistics, is one which shows a rapid increase year by year, having risen from £45,437,804 in 1904 to £52,848,315 in 1908. Australia at the present time has over 13,000 factories. New South Wales in 1908 had 4,881, the value of the plant and machinery here being £10,330,724. Victoria in the same year had 4,758 factories, Queensland 1,423, South Australia 1,265, Western Australia 622, and Tasmania 544.

The capital invested at the end of 1908 in the Commonwealth in manufacturing industries was—N.S.W., £20,249,102; Vic-

remembered in this regard, however, that this is the day of the trust or combine, and the comparative figures suffer when a number of factories merge into one big company, as has been the case frequently during the last few years. Although civilisation leads us to live an artificial life, yet when it is all analysed it is found that we go back to the rules of nature. We supply ourselves with food, drink, and clothing first; then we turn to conveniences and comforts, and next to luxuries. The factories connected with food and drink and clothing outnumber the others considerably. In 1908 there were 8,022 in the Commonwealth, after which come metal goods manufacturing establishments (1,658), wooden goods factories (1,411), and it is peculiarly illustrative of Australian life that the next in the list are those for turning out vehicles, saddlery, and harness. There were in 1908 only nine places making arms and explosives in the whole of Australia, three of which were in this State and six in Victoria.

FROM THE EARTH.
Then the land which supplies the raw material for all this productivity.

Australia is the biggest sheepowner in the world. To her flock of 87,043,236 sheep in 1908 the Argentine could only show 77,581,100 in 1907 (the latest comparison available), and Russia 58,510,523.

At the end of 1908 Australia had 91,670,281 sheep.

The wool-growing industry of the Commonwealth is one in which enormous

figures are used. Australia's wool for 1908 was worth about £24,000,000. New South Wales alone produced nearly half of the value. Wool buyers come to Australia from England, France, Germany, America, Belgium, Japan, and other countries. In the five years from 1904 to 1908 wool valued at £111,356,321 was exported from Australia. The United Kingdom imported from Australia in 1908 wool valued at £13,412,254, or nearly half of the £27,000,000 worth imported from countries all over the world. The export of frozen mutton and lamb is one which has advanced rapidly in recent years. The export trade amounts to over £1,200,000 per annum. The total value of the export in the five years ended 1908 was £5,461,059. In 1909 the value was £1,231,027.

THE COUNTRY'S STOCK.

The flocks in N.S.W. totalled 43,750,730 sheep in 1908; in the following year 46,302,578. Victoria in 1908 owned 12,507,083 sheep. Queensland 19,203,791. South Australia 6,475,431. Western Australia 1,734,761. Tasmania 1,734,761. New South Wales has, with the exception of a short period in the sixties, stood at the head of the States as a sheep breeder. The Australian sheep flock in 1908 was worth £45,340,000.

Australia in 1909 also had 2,022,917

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The Victorian crop is 34,814,019 bushels. That of New South Wales ran up to 27,700,000 bushels. In 1905 New South Wales had under wheat 596,084 acres, which yielded 5,405,312 bushels. In 1909 the area devoted to wheat in this State amounted to 1,000,180 acres, yielding 28,532,039 bushels. Australia for the 1909-10 season had 10,972,290 acres under the various crops.

OTHER CROPS.

The value of the potato crop in 1908-9 was £1,631,138, of which N.S.W. was the producer of £372,304. In the following season (1909-10) this State produced £400,370 worth of potatoes. The hay crop of the State in that season was worth £2,699,900 and the maize £798,500. The market garden produce came to £211,530 in value.

THE MINES.

Australia produces annually over £23,000,000 worth of minerals. The gold won in 1909 was £12,004,500, copper £2,332,008, coal £2,742,914, silver-lead ore and bullion £1,785,136, tin £970,888. Diamonds, among the minerals found, were valued in that year at £2850—all from New South Wales.

The total mineral production of Australia to the end of 1908 reached the enormous value of £714,983,750, of which £501,474,770 was gold.

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ARNOTT'S LIVING PICTURES.

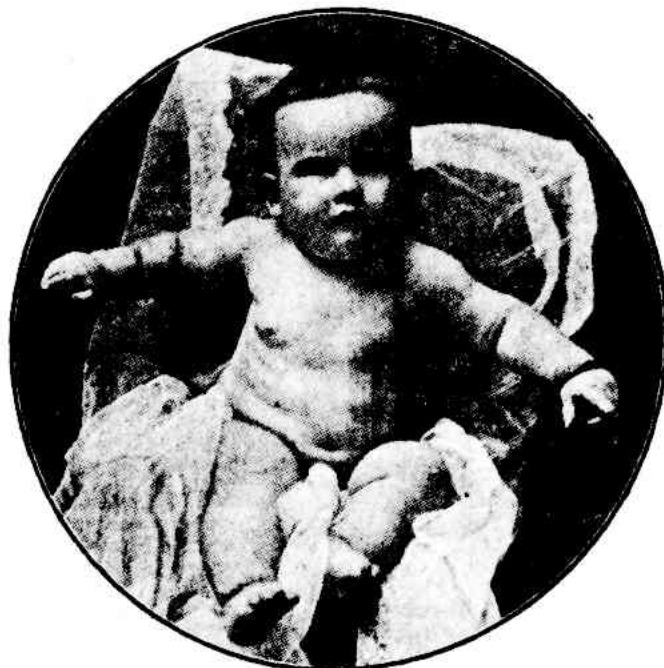


PATRICK DENIS SHERRY,
16 Philip-street, Glebe.

THESE ARE PORTRAITS OF CHILDREN WHO HAVE MADE ARNOTT'S NOURISHING MILK ARROWROOT BISCUITS THEIR FOOD. THESE BISCUITS HAVE BEEN PROVED BEYOND DISPUTE TO BE

**A MOST
PERFECT FOOD**

FOR CHILDREN OF
ALL AGES.

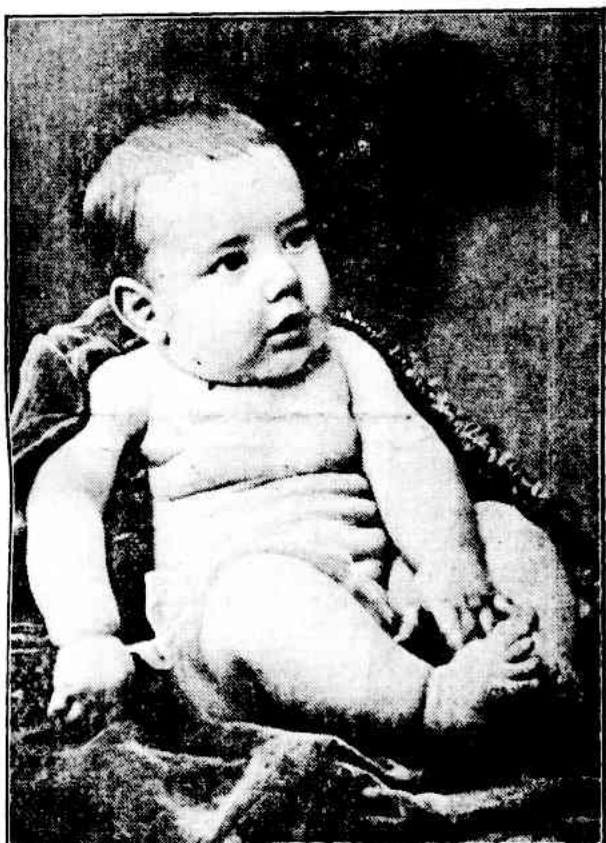


ARTHUR CECIL R. NOLPH AUSTIN,
190 Lambert-street, Balthurst.

MESSRS. WILLIAM ARNOTT, LIMITED, HAVE RECEIVED UPWARDS OF TEN THOUSAND PHOTOGRAPHS AND TESTIMONIALS FROM GRATEFUL MOTHERS, AND NOT A DAY PASSES WITHOUT SOME REACHING THE NEWCASTLE FACTORY. ALL MOTHERS SHOULD GIVE THESE BISCUITS A TRIAL, AND THE RESULT WILL PLEASE AND SATISFY THEM.



JOSEPH THOMAS MOORE,
Back Creek, Minmi.



WILLIAM LAWRENCE JONES,
Church-lane, Kelso.



DORIS HONEY,
45 Eveleigh-street, Redfern.



NEIL MCKAY,
283 Glebe-road, Glebe Point, Sydney.



FLORENCE HUNT,
Wongahoa.

**AT HOME FOR
BREAKFAST—**

Soaked in Hot Milk
as a Porridge—very
delicious.

**AT SCHOOL FOR
PLAY TIME—**

and for Lunch—
Very Strengthening.



IVY MAY FERGUSON,
"Torquay," Clevedon-road, Hurstville.

The milk used in the preparation of these Famous Biscuits is obtained fresh every day from ARNOTT'S MODEL DAIRY FARM, of some thousands of acres, on the Hunter River, and is the product of some hundreds of the choicest cattle, fed on luxuriant herbage, and housed under the strictest sanitary conditions. ARNOTT'S NAME is always a Guarantee of Excellence.

**WHEN BUYING
ASK FOR
ARNOTT'S ONLY.**



JOSEPH HATTER,
4 Belvoir-street, Sydney.

ARNOTT'S MILK ARROWROOT BISCUITS for Growing Boys and Girls.



The winter days creep on apace,
And Fashions change! The Human Race,
Like other races, needs must face
The winter's chilly blasts.
And tho', of course, we meet with those (Who know not where to buy their clothes,
The wise man understands, and goes
To Gowing Brothers, where he knows
He'll get the suit that LASTS.
And where one wise man goes to-day
To-morrow others wend their way,
And each one in his turn will say
Unto his wife—and others—
When buying clothes I buy the BEST—
My Winter Suit, My Fancy Vest—
My Overcoat, and all the rest—
I like to know that I am dressed
Throughout by Gowing Brothers.

THE NECESSARY OVERCOAT.

The Season's necessary garment is the overcoat, and of all classes of Overcoats the Austral is by far the most satisfactory, because there is the same care and experience put into the making as is devoted to our famous Austral Suits.

We want you to give us a call, or, failing this, to drop us a postcard, and we will promptly send patterns. We quote you—

Ready-made Overcoats---25s., 30s., 35s., 40s., 45s., 50s., 55s. Overcoats to Measure---63s., 70s. Hand-made---84s., 90s.
Ladies' Costumes, Tailor-made, to order, from £6 6s.

GOWING BROS.,

Pioneer Distributors in Australia.

486, 488, 490 George-Street; and 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, & 17 Royal-Arcade, Sydney.

BIRTHS.
COOPER—April 17, to Mr. and Mrs. James Cooper, a daughter.
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GOLDEN WEDDINGS.
STUBBS—April 18, 1861, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Stubbs, a daughter.
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DEATHS.
BROWN—April 17, at his residence, a daughter.
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AUSTRALASIAN WIRELESS COMPANY, LTD.
CAPITAL, £65,000.

DIRECTORS: HUGH R. DENISON, Director Australian Tobacco Company, Chairman "Sun" Newspaper, Ltd.
WILLIAM McLEOD, Managing Director, "Herald" Newspaper Co., Ltd.
R. OWEN COX, Managing Director, Birt and Co., Ltd.
SAMUEL HODGSON, Attorney, Hodgson and Sons, Ltd., Sydney.
F. W. STAEKNER (Banker and Fisher) Sydney.

20,000 shares are offered for public subscription—5 on application and 15 on allotment.
The whole of the above issue has already been underwritten.

The whole of the working capital will be placed to the credit of the Company, less 6 per cent share brokerage and flotation expenses, which will not exceed £200.

The contract already in hand represents £25,000, together with certain leasing arrangements, which will bring a large annual revenue to the company from the use of the stations and participation in the revenue from traffic movements between the various ports and the Government stations on the shores of Australia and New Zealand. The profits from these sources should be sufficient to enable the payment of 10 per cent. dividend on the Ordinary Shares after providing an adequate reserve for depreciation of stations and amortisation of plant.

Application may be made direct to the Secretary of the Company, 125 Pitt-street, Sydney, or through any member on the Stock Exchange of Australia, from whom copies of the prospectus and application forms can be obtained.

AS A HEAVY DISCOUNT HAS ALREADY BEEN MADE FOR SHARES IN THE COMPANY, IT IS EXPECTED THAT THE LIST WILL BE CLOSED TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY).

THE HAWKESBURY PIG-BREEDING CO. LTD.
CAPITAL, £30,000.

The attention of the investing public is specially invited to the deliberate announcement of THE HAWKESBURY PIG-BREEDING CO. LTD., a member of the AUSTRALASIAN WIRELESS CO. LTD., that the company has been formed for the purpose of breeding and raising pigs for export to the various ports of Australia and New Zealand.

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CANDID CRITICISM.
SYDNEY SHOW STOCK.
MR. DUNLOP'S OPINION.
GREAT CHANCE FOR PIG-RAISING.
AUSTRALIA'S OPPORTUNITY.

Mr. James Dunlop, of the Scottish Agricultural Commission, had something to say about our stock yesterday.

Being one of the greatest judges in the world of the Ayrshire, it was considered a "good" job to get him to judge the Royal, and his presence drew interest. Practical men, who have met Mr. Dunlop, have been told that he is a man of the highest calibre, and that he is a man of the highest calibre.

While we might not wish to say that he is a man of the highest calibre, it is a fact that he is a man of the highest calibre. While we might not wish to say that he is a man of the highest calibre, it is a fact that he is a man of the highest calibre.

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SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.
WHEN IN QUEENSLAND STAY AT THE HOTEL
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REVEREND TOBACCO.
A SATISFYING SMOKE.
GEORGE PAUL, has returned from Europe, and is now in the city.

INDEX.
NEWS.
ALL AUSTRALIAN. 10. **MONETARY AND COMMERCE.** 10.
A. J. C. RACES. 10. **MINING.** 10.
ARMY. 10. **MILITARY.** 10.
NAVY. 10. **NAVY.** 10.
PARLIAMENT. 10. **PARLIAMENT.** 10.
LOCAL. 10. **LOCAL.** 10.
INTERNATIONAL. 10. **INTERNATIONAL.** 10.
SPORTS. 10. **SPORTS.** 10.
THEATRE. 10. **THEATRE.** 10.
MUSIC. 10. **MUSIC.** 10.
DANCE. 10. **DANCE.** 10.
CONCERT. 10. **CONCERT.** 10.
LECTURE. 10. **LECTURE.** 10.
EXHIBITION. 10. **EXHIBITION.** 10.
FAIR. 10. **FAIR.** 10.
MARKET. 10. **MARKET.** 10.
WHEAT. 10. **WHEAT.** 10.
CATTLE. 10. **CATTLE.** 10.
PORK. 10. **PORK.** 10.
BEEF. 10. **BEEF.** 10.
LAMB. 10. **LAMB.** 10.
GOAT. 10. **GOAT.** 10.
SHEEP. 10. **SHEEP.** 10.
PONIES. 10. **PONIES.** 10.
HORSES. 10. **HORSES.** 10.
CARTRIDGES. 10. **CARTRIDGES.** 10.
AMMUNITION. 10. **AMMUNITION.** 10.
WEAPONS. 10. **WEAPONS.** 10.
ARMOUR. 10. **ARMOUR.** 10.
VEHICLES. 10. **VEHICLES.** 10.
MACHINERY. 10. **MACHINERY.** 10.
TOOLS. 10. **TOOLS.** 10.
MAINTENANCE. 10. **MAINTENANCE.** 10.
REPAIRS. 10. **REPAIRS.** 10.
UPPER PARTS. 10. **UPPER PARTS.** 10.
LOWER PARTS. 10. **LOWER PARTS.** 10.
ACCESSORIES. 10. **ACCESSORIES.** 10.
SPARE PARTS. 10. **SPARE PARTS.** 10.
REPAIRS. 10. **REPAIRS.** 10.
UPPER PARTS. 10. **UPPER PARTS.** 10.
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SPARE PARTS. 10. **SPARE PARTS.** 10.
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REPAIR

THE AUSTRALIAN
 THE TRUTH WE OFFER YOU
 A SUBSTANTIAL PROOF
 AN UNEQUALLED DISPLAY OF
AUSTRALIAN BLANKETS
 Of these goods, and very
 abundant of them, too.
 It's smart to wear at night
 HONEST SENTIMENT,
 we are proud to see
 AUSTRALIAN-MADE GOODS
 leading the way.
 our confidence comes in the
 of the goods, and better value for
 can buy.
 THESE THREE GOODS FOR THE
 they have received 127 gold
 MEDALS.
 FOR INSTANCE, AT OUR
WIGAN BLANKETS
 MADE OF AUSTRALIAN
 WOOL.
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 70 to 72 1/2, 74, 76 & 8 inch
 wide, all other years like, and you
 can buy.
BLANKET VALUE IN
AUSTRALIA.
 20, 25 PER PAIR.
 of Australian Blankets
 from the Mills and Producers
 of Victoria, and New South
 Wales, are selling for
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